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SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16978c

Specification

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q99574

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5274

Other Names
Neuroserpin, Peptidase inhibitor 12, PI-12, Serpin I1, SERPINI1, PI12

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name SERPINI1

Synonyms PI12

Function
Serine protease inhibitor that inhibits plasminogen activators and plasmin but not thrombin (PubMed:9442076, PubMed:26329378, PubMed:19265707, PubMed:19285087, PubMed:11880376). May be involved in the formation or reorganization of synaptic connections as well as for synaptic plasticity in the adult nervous system. May protect neurons from cell damage by tissue-type plasminogen activator (Probable).

Cellular Location
Secreted. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle lumen. Perikaryon

Tissue Location
Detected in brain cortex and hippocampus pyramidal neurons (at protein level) (PubMed:17040209). Detected in cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level) (PubMed:25326458).

Predominantly expressed in the brain (PubMed:9070919).

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the serpin superfamily ofserine proteinase inhibitors. The protein is primarily secreted byaxons in the brain, and preferentially reacts with and inhibitstissue-type plasminogen activator. It is thought to play a role inthe regulation of axonal growth and the development of synapticplasticity. Mutations in this gene result in familialencephalopathy with neuroserpin inclusion bodies (FENIB), which isa dominantly inherited form of familial encephalopathy and epilepsycharacterized by the accumulation of mutant neuroserpin polymers.Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein,have been identified.

SERPINI1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Takehara, S., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 403(5):751-762(2010)Han, S., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(7):727-730(2010)Rajaraman, P., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 19(5):1356-1361(2010)Davies, M.J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(27):18202-18209(2009)Rajaraman, P., et al. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 18(5):1651-1658(2009)